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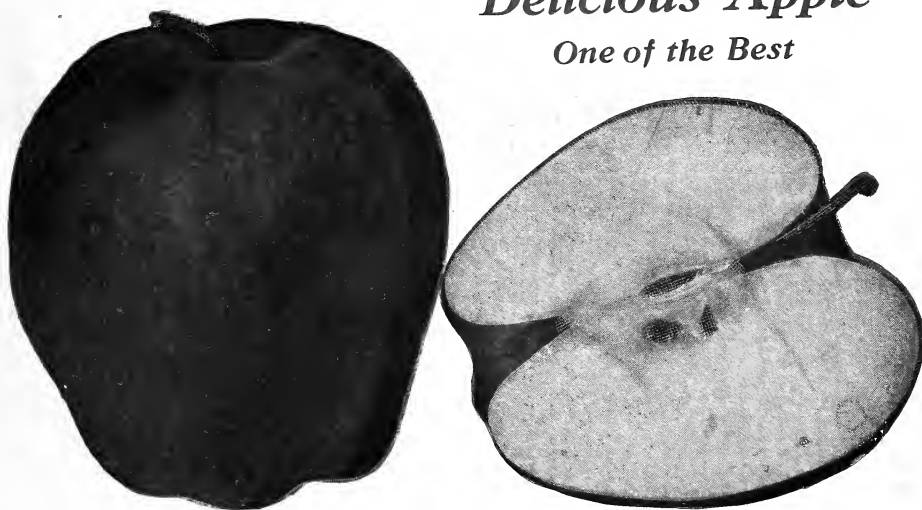
62.29 1922
ANNUAL

CATALOG OF

Fruits, Trees and Flowers

Delicious Apple

One of the Best



THOS. ROGERS & SONS NURSERIES

SUCCESSORS TO COOPER & ROGERS

Office and Grounds Northwest of Island Park

WINFIELD,

::

::

KANSAS

Japan Blood Dwarf Peach

A New Early Peach of Japanese Origin



THOS. ROGERS & SONS NURSERIES

SUCCESSORS TO COOPER & ROGERS

Office and Grounds Northwest of Island Park

WINFIELD, - - KANSAS

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

We are pleased to hand you our catalog, which we have tried to make complete and correct in descriptions and illustrations.

We list only such varieties of stock that we have given thorough trial and do not promote freaks, merely to get orders. We would rather have one customer and please him, than to have ten that are not pleased.

THOS. ROGERS & SONS NURSERIES.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

QUALITY and PRICE: While you will find prices very low, we do not sacrifice the quality. We pride ourselves that none of our competitors deliver better stock than we do.

MAIL ORDERS. In ordering by mail, give plainly your postoffice and also point to which you want stock shipped. Place your order as early as possible, for we do not substitute varieties and very late orders may find us out of some varieties which you particularly want.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: This depends very much upon the season. Trees cannot be delivered in the fall until ripened by frost. Customers' interest and ours are mutual in this respect.

PACKING FACILITIES: Our packing house and storage cellars being located but a short distance from our nursery field, our trees are not injured by long exposure to the sun, wind and cold, after being dug, but reach our customers in perfect condition. Each order goes out either boxed or packed in paper lined burlap bale.

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE: Copy of certificate of inspection with each shipment.

TRUE TO NAME: We are very careful about labeling and packing, but should any mistake occur and stock prove untrue to name, we will be liable for amount originally paid for said stock, or replace same free of charge. Orders are sold on these conditions.

CLAIMS: If for any reason there is something in your order that is not entirely satisfactory, kindly notify us at once. We expect to sell goods in the same localities year after year, and to do this we must have satisfied customers.

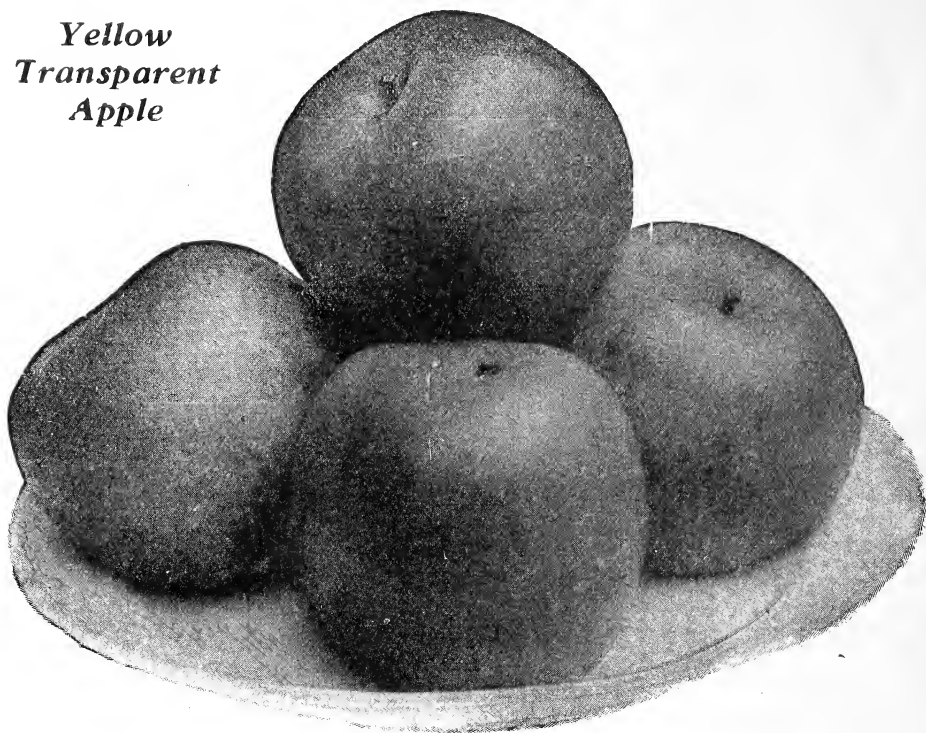
SHIPPING FACILITIES: We have the Santa Fe, Southern Kansas, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railways. Trains in all directions daily. No city in the west has better shipping facilities.

PURE BRED—KNOWN PARENTAGE: We secure our scions and buds from hardy, thrifty bearing trees that produce good crops. In this way we not only know absolutely that our trees will be true to name, but that they will produce unusually good crops of fruit of high quality. This method insures more vigorous trees, that will bear younger and produce better crops than under any other method of propagation. We consider this feature of the utmost importance and it should not be overlooked. While it costs us more, we feel that it is economy in the long run.

OUR NURSERY NOT IRRIGATED: We do not irrigate our nursery fields, as we consider a tree grown under natural conditions far better than one with a forced, spongy growth, as is produced under irrigation. We are confident that the trees grown under the usual climate conditions, with the hardy, firm, solid growth will prove much better than those grown under irrigation.

VARIETIES NOT LISTED: If you do not find listed in our catalog some varieties in which you are particularly interested, write us. We are continually trying out and adding new varieties, but do not catalog them until we have thoroughly investigated same.

**Yellow
Transparent
Apple**



APPLES

The first fruit in importance is the apple. It is unsurpassed as an article of food and commerce. The varieties to be chosen are governed largely by the use. The home orchard should contain both "cooking" and "eating" varieties, by making a judicious selection a constant succession of fresh apples may be had from early summer till spring, or almost till apples come again. And a moderate home orchard will supply an abundance.

The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for orchard; if hilly, no matter. In fact, the rough, hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit and may be made one of the most profitable parts. Preparation of soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing and leveling. Plant 20 to 30 feet apart, preferably 30. The first few years a crop of small fruits, strawberries, or vegetables may be grown **between, not in,** the rows. We pay personal attention to selection of scions and roots and believe it pays our customers. It is impossible to propagate fine fruit from poor fruits or diseased trees.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between plants.

SUMMER

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—A fine bright yellow apple; fruit juicy and rich; subacid. Tree hardy, upright grower; bears young and abundantly. We have seen one tree mature fifty-five perfect apples the second year after setting. Earliest of all; ten days before Early Harvest.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY.—Medium, roundish-conic, beautifully colored, waxy white striped, shaded each and marbled light crimson; flesh tinted pink, tender, juicy, subacid, al-

most sweet; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety; very hardy and a young bearer. Ideal for home use, or market. Absolutely the most valuable early apple; succeeds everywhere. Its unusual beauty and fine quality, combined with earliness and fine size, make it the most popular early summer variety. We know of no red early apple anywhere nearly so good as Liveland Raspberry.

RED JUNE.—The hardy, upright grower. Medium, size; red; flesh white and tender. Bears well. A good eating apple. July 1st.



Winesap

APPLES---Continued

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST.—Medium size, flat; yellow. Tree of rather spreading habit. An old variety; bears abundantly; fine for table use. First of July following Red June.

SWEET JUNE.—Tree a beautiful upright and spreading grower; bears abundantly. Especially adapted to the West. Fruit good size, round; greenish yellow, covered with green dots; flesh yellow, sweet and rich. Begins ripening July 1st to 10th; lasts long.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—A Russian variety that has proved hardy. Medium, roundish, streaked with red; flesh white, subacid; quality fair. Rather a crooked grower. tree in nursery row. Latter part of July.

MAIDEN BLUSH.—Large flat, pale yellow, with slight crimson blush when exposed to sun; flesh white, tender, strong subacid; stands at head of apples for frying; good market variety. August and September.

PENNSYLVANIA RED STREAK.—Tree vigorous; bears well. Fruit flat, streaked with dull red. Resembles Rambo, but better suited for this climate. Fine for eating and good cooker. A valuable market variety. Ripens in September.

RAMBO.—Old, well-known variety, highly esteemed for its fine flavor. Not a success in this latitude. We do not recommend it.

WEALTHY.—A variety rightly named. Recommends itself where known. Tree vigorous and hardy, an upright grower; bears young and very heavily. Fruit roundish, oblate; light ground mostly covered with dark red, set with white dots, smooth and glossy. Flesh white, subacid. September.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—Best quality of all apples. Round, oblate; rich golden yellow color, skin rough, flesh deep yellow, fine grained, delicious flavor, spicy subacid. Tree a compact grower, very hardy, especially adapted to the West; bears regular and abundantly. Should be picked in September. Sep. to Oct.

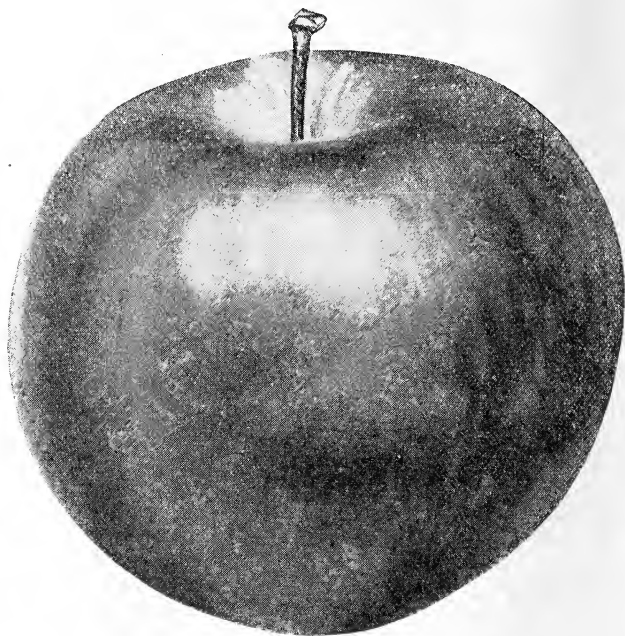
WAGNER.—Medium to large; beautiful bright red with contrasting pale yellow; fine texture, high flavor; very desirable for kitchen and desert use. Bears young. Nov.

JONATHAN.—Tree poor grower in nursery row, but hardy and stands drouth well in orchard; long lived. Fruit fair size, round, tapering to the eye; light yellow ground covered with bright red stripes, often almost solid dark red. Skin thin and smooth; flesh white, tender and juicy. A mild subacid, but like Grimes' Golden, picked early. September to November.

ROME BEAUTY.—Large, round almost flat; yellow ground with bright red stripes. Flesh yellow, rich, subacid, fine quality. Tree large, spreading; moderately productive in the West. October to December.

BAILEY SWEET.—A very vigorous, thrifty tree; bears heavy. Fruit round, slightly oblong, tapering to the eye; a bright red with darker red stripes; flesh white, a sugar sweet. October to December.

COOPER'S EARLY WHITE.—Tree vigorous, but dwarfy habits; strong stiff limbs. Fruit good size; light yellow; flesh white, subacid; fine for home use and market. A splendid western apple; bears young. Latter part of July or August 1st.



Stayman Winesap.

APPLES---Continued

WINTER

BEN DAVIS.—This old variety is still one of our leaders in commercial orchards. Fruit large, round, conical; light ground almost covered with bright red stripes. Flesh, white, tender, subacid, quality fair. Tree perfectly hardy, long lived and a heavy bearer; fruit even size, good shipper, and fine color. November to April.

MISSOURI PIPPIN.—Tree bears young regularly and too heavy, bears at least two years earlier than any other variety. Tree usually short lived on account of over-bearing. Fruit good size, and large if thinned; flesh white, juicy; quality only fair; light ground covered with bright red stripes, often quite dark. December to April.

WINESAP.—A very popular variety on account of the fine flavor, bright red in color, and hardy tree. Size medium; good family apple. November to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.—Tree hardiest of all varieties; large spreading top, abundance of foliage; bears regularly and abundantly; long lived. Fruit large, round, oblong, yellow ground covered with dark bright red sometimes almost black; very showy, flesh yellow, juicy, quality resembles Winesap. November to April.

WINTER BANANA.—Large, clear pale, waxy yellow with beautiful contrasting pinkish red blush, attractive, juicy, mild subacid, characteristically aromatic; good desert quality; flesh moderately firm, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy, vigorous; a young and regular bearer of good crops.

YORK IMPERIAL.—Fruit medium oblate; flesh firm, juicy, good; light color, shaded with crimson. Tree hardy. November to February.

GAÑO (Synonym Black Ben Davis)—Often spoken of as improved Ben Davis, to which it is very similar. Comprises all good points of Ben Davis and is a bright red in color. President Wellhouse of Kansas State Horticultural Society, planted eighty acres of this one variety after investigating it. Should be planted heavy as commercial variety. December to April.

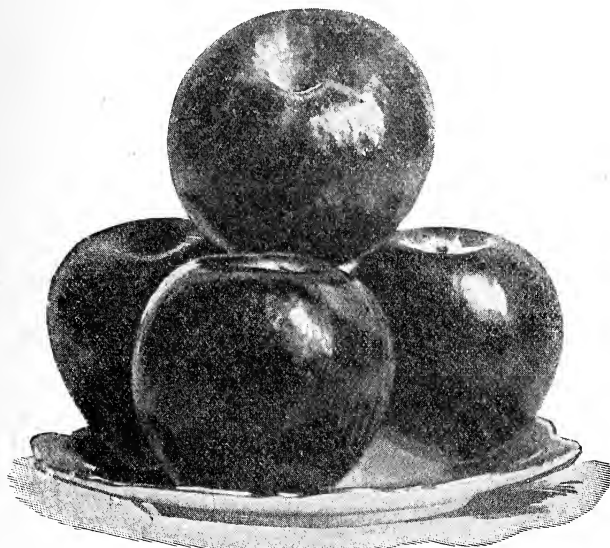
STAYMAN'S WINESAP.—Dull mixed red, distinctly striped. Larger than ordinary Winesap and better flavor. Heavy bearer. Resists drouth well. Very highly recommended and becoming a great favorite both as a market variety and for home use. A good variety for commercial orchards.

ARKANSAS BLACKS.—In color, very dark red, almost black; good size, quality good, keeps long. Tree hardy, bears light in this locality and north. Recommended for Southern Oklahoma and New Mexico planting. December to May.

ROMANITE (Gilpin Carthouse).—Fruit medium size; light ground streaked with red; mild subacid, rather sweet; quality second class. Valuable as productive and a late keeper. January to June.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAN.—Medium to large, yellowish, brownish-red cheek; fine grained, crisp, subacid; aromatic; late. Splendid flavor and noted as a fine table variety. Fancy commercial variety.

RAWL JANET.—Tree good grower, not overly large. Fruit medium; somewhat conical, regular; surface smooth, mixed and striped on yellow and green; flesh fine grained, juicy; subacid. Not the best commercial variety. November to spring.



Arkansas Black.

APPLES---Continued

WINTER VARIETIES

MCINTOSH RED.—Good size, very attractive appearance, bright deep red; flesh very tender; perfumed delicious. Resembles Romeuse but larger. Especially popular as a western commercial variety.

SPITZENBURG—Large, oblong and smooth, early covered with rich, lively red and dotted with yellowish russet dots; on shaded side yellowish with broken stripes of red; flesh firm, crisp and juicy; with a delicious spicy flavor. An old hardy variety and a good one.

DELICIOUS—Fruit is large, with the surface almost covered with brilliant dark red, ending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed; flavor sweet, slightly acid, making it very pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and juicy. A splendid cooker and unsurpassed for eating. One of the very best keepers and brings fancy prices at the city fruit stands. While somewhat new here, it has been thoroughly tried. The original tree in Iowa is over twenty years old but still bearing prolific crops. November to spring.

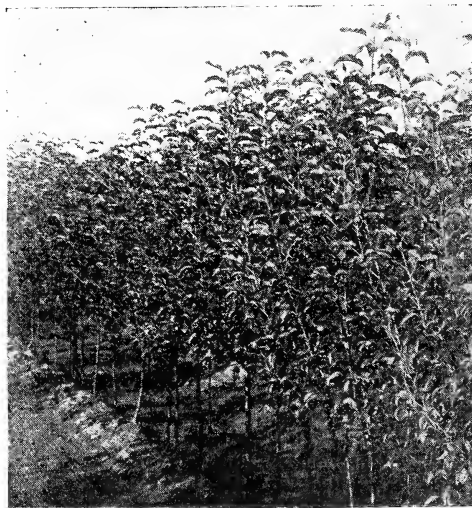
CRABS

FLORENCE—A crab larger than the Transcendent; quality excellent; season early. Tree fruitful, thoroughly tried in this section; better than all the other crabs.

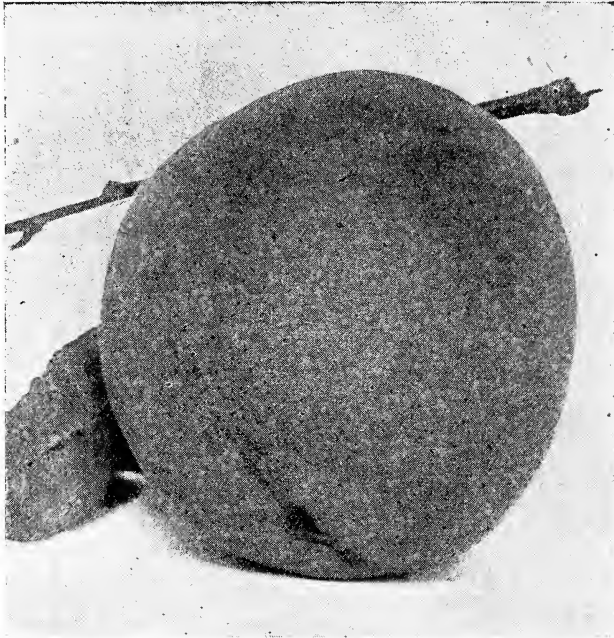
WHITNEY—Tree vigorous, thrifty and very prolific; fruit largest of the crab family; light green, striped and almost covered with a light red; flesh mild, juicy. July.

TRANSCENDENT—Tree a vigorous grower and prolific, but is bothered some with blight. Fruit well known, fair size; straw color with red stripes when exposed to the sun. Flesh crisp, juicy, very fine for all purposes. Aug.

HYSLOP—Tree vigorous grower. Fruit large, a dark red color, almost black. Flesh mealy, good for jelly and preserving. September.



Two Year Apple in Nursery Row.



Champion Peach.

PEACHES

This daintiest of fruits, given proper care, is one of the most profitable. No fruit commands better prices in its season. In the home orchard it is indispensable. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best but the peach will adapt itself to any soil not wet. A northern slope is preferable to southern, as it retards early blooming. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart requiring 134 to 170 trees per acre. Cut back to 20 to 26 inches if a low headed tree is desired. After growth is started, remove all but three or four branches, distributed as equally as possible to secure a well balanced tree. Perhaps the best cultivation is frequently shallow stirring of the soil until July or August, followed by a green cover crop turned under in the spring.

(NOTICE—All varieties are free-stone unless otherwise noted).

AMDEN—Medium size, color red shaded with dark red; flesh white, juicy and sweet when fully ripe. Very productive and regular bearer; semi-cling. June 15th to 20th.

SNEED—A seedling of Chinese Cling; white with delicate red cheek. Has proved a success here. Not subject to rot. Ripens with earliest. Tree sprawling. June 15th to 20th.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Fair size, white, about half covered with red; juicy, sweet, semi-cling. June 20th to 25th.

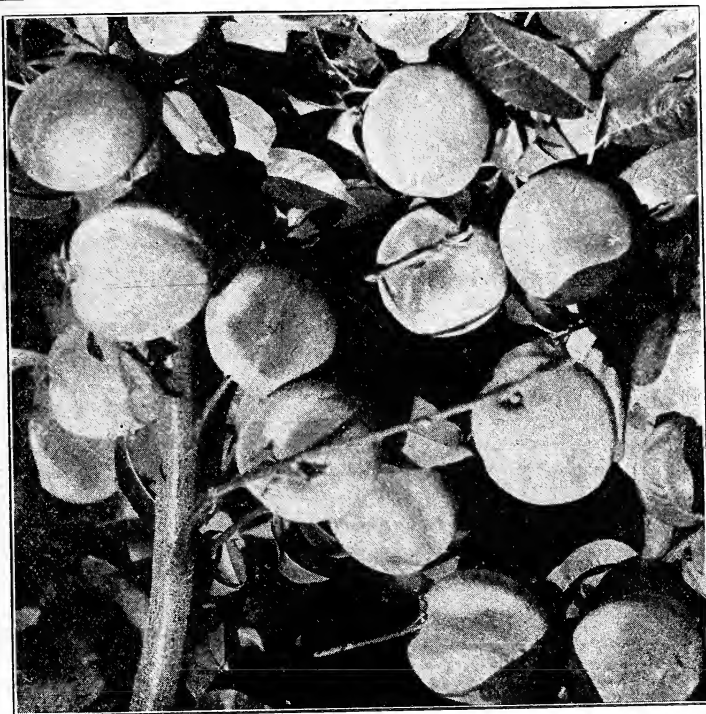
ALEXANDER—Cling, medium to large, pale green, mostly covered with deep red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. A very good early peach. Middle of July.

MAYFLOWER—Very early, ripening about June 10th. Large, very attractive as it is bright red. Flesh yellow. Freestone. Very highly recommended for early market or home use. Stands shipment well. Featured by many at an extra price, though furnished by us at our regular rates.

JAPAN BLOOD DWARF—This peach cannot be recommended too highly. It is of Japanese

origin; the tree does not grow large but it is an exceedingly heavy bearer and it is necessary to thin the fruit at least half. The fruit is dark red, and the flesh red, with occasional light streaks clear to the pit. Juice is blood red. Freestone. Exceedingly small pit. Flavor unsurpassed; rich, juicy, firm and in fact the one good early peach in preference to anything we have ever seen. It is splendid for table use, canning and marketing. Brings double the price of the ordinary early peach. Its fine flavor, firm flesh and beautiful color makes it a favorite wherever known. Tree bears very early; frequently a few peaches the first year, good crop the second year. Fruit ripens the last of June or first of July. It is a money maker unexcelled for any kind of use; very hardy, heavy bearer and in fact the very best early peach we ever saw. No orchard complete without a few Japan Blood Dwarf, and though they cost a little more, they are well worth it.

TRIUMPH—Large; yellow with bright red cheek; flesh sweet and firm. Good shipper, productive; the very best early yellow freestone yet introduced. Last of June.



Belle of Georgia Peaches.

PEACHES---Continued

GREENSBORO—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with yellow cast; flesh white, very juicy, excellent, semi-cling; mid-June; profuse bearer.

CHAMPION—Large, creamy white, light red cheek, fine quality, rich, juicy and sweet; finer white market peach than Champion; suited for regular bearing. August 1st to 12th.

CARMAN—Originated in Texas. Very showy, white peach with red blush resembling Elberta in shape. A new peach highly recommended for early season. July.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper; free-stone; ripens with Crawford's Early or before.

MAMIE ROSS (Cling)—White with red cheek; round, very large, sweet and rich; very prolific; never fails to produce annual crop. Ripens last of July.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, white, red cheek; flesh white, slightly red at the stone, juicy, rich and sweet; fruits regular. July 25th to August 5th.

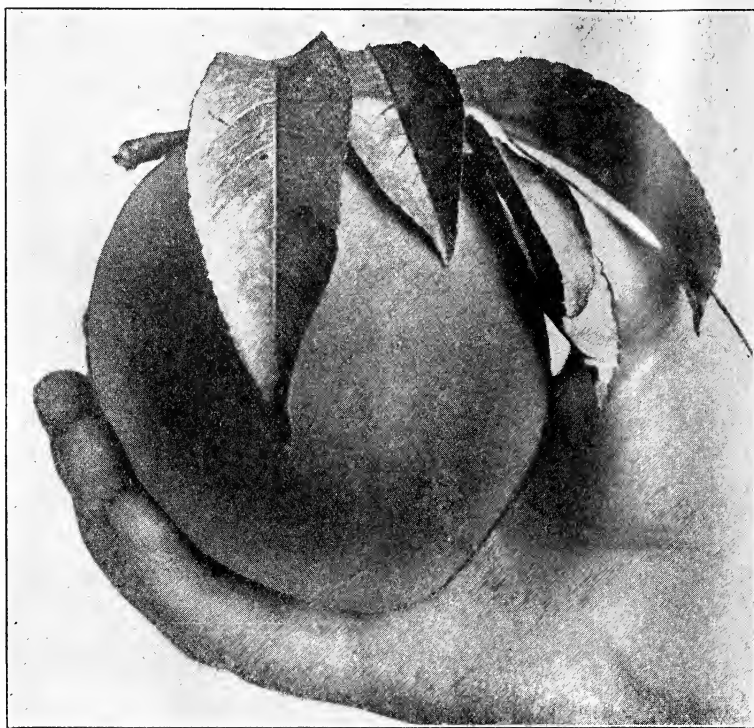
FOSTER—Large, yellow with dark red cheek resembling Crawford's Early; hardy and prolific, while Crawford's Early is a failure. July 25th to August 10th.

ELBERTA—Largest size, oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy and rich. Best market variety known; specimens measured twelve inches around. Never knew a planter to be disappointed in Elberta. We prize it very highly because of its regular heavy crops. Bore when seedlings failed. Queen of all peaches in the Southwest. Aug. 15th to September 1st.

EMMA—A new yellow peach, thought by some to surpass Elberta, large, firm, prolific. Ripens after Elberta. Recommended for commercial planting.



Greensboro Peaches.



Elberta.

PEACHES---Continued

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Good size, golden yellow with deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. None better quality. August 28th to September 5th.

CROSBY—A fine medium size yellow peach with quality equal to Elberta; bears young and loaded with fine fruit. A great money maker, as it ripens after Elberta and sells as well. September 1st to 12th.

MUNSON'S CLING—Frequently called "Elberta Cling," as it ripens about with that variety and is as large or larger. Orange yellow, half covered with bright crimson mottling; flesh firm as Elberta, quality as good or better.

ORANGE CLING—Very large yellow cling; delicious flavor. Bears regularly and abundantly. Ripens just after Elberta. Rapidly becoming recognized as a good commercial sort.

PHILLIPS CLING—Large, flat, pure yellow peach, very solid and firm, excellent for canning and preserving. On account of its firmness stands shipment especially well. Season late last of September, which makes it a good seller, other varieties being gone.

CHINESE CLING—Large, globe-shaped, creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone. A cling noted for quality; none better. September 1st to 10th.

STUMP THE WORLD—Large, all round, white with light red cheek, very sweet and rich. One of the best white freestone. Ripens in this locality September 1st to 10th.

MATHEWS BEAUTY—A large yellow peach with red blush, ripening about 3 weeks after Elberta. Very prolific and highly prized as a commercial variety. Bears premium price on account of quality.

WONDERFUL—Large yellow freestone fruit red at the stone. Very desirable late season. September 10th to 20th.

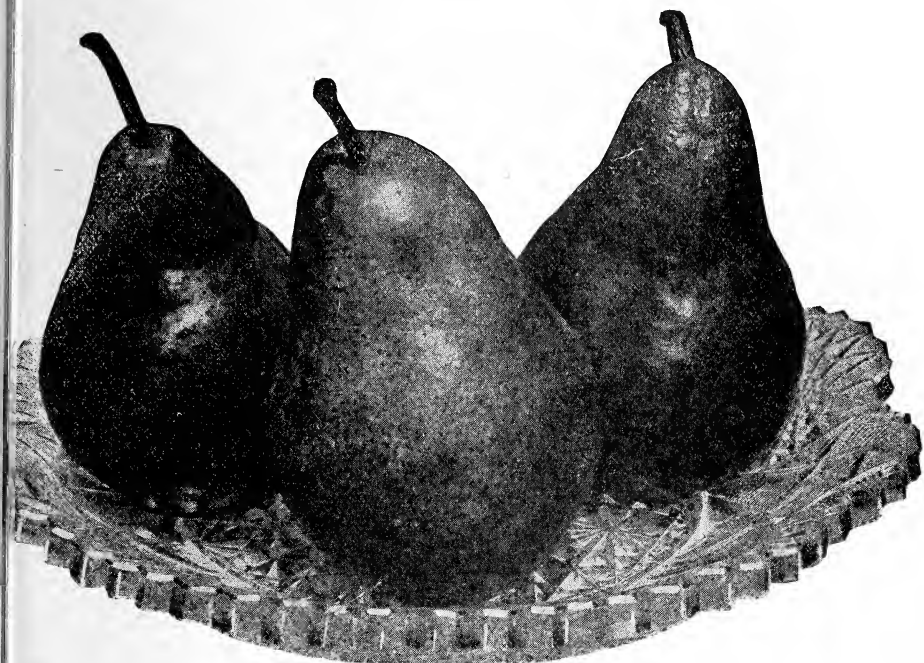
SALWAY—Large, oblong, resembles Picquetts Late and Smock, but better in color; either, yellow with red cheek; fruit red stone; very productive. September 20th to October 5th.

HEATH CLING—The old white cling ripening late in the fall, very large and productive. September 20th to October 5th.

BLOOD OR INDIAN CLING—Large, oblong, red; flesh red to the stone with abundance of red juice; very hardy and productive. September to October 10th.

HENRIETTA CLING—Very large, yellow cling, with dull red cheek; flesh deep yellow red at pit. Best yellow cling, prolific and regular; ripens in October.

It is wise to get your order in early.



PEARS

The home orchard is incomplete without Pears and they are a staple and profitable commercial crop in nearly all parts of the country. While Pears will thrive on a variety of soils, they succeed best in a rather hard, clay soil, which rather retards a too rank growth. Tilling and fertilizing are an advantage, but should not be carried so far as to produce too vigorous a growth, and fertilizers should not be too rich in nitrogen, as rank growth favors attacks of blight. If at any time this appears, cut back into sound wood and burn the clippings. The pear bears on spurs and these should not be removed in August unless the tree is bearing too heavily. The quality is much improved by proper storage indoors, the early varieties being gathered about ten days before maturity, and the late varieties two weeks, and winter varieties left on the trees as long as possible until the leaves begin to fall. Place them in a cool place, sorting occasionally.

PIPS FAVORITE—A fine, juicy, rich, large pear; pale yellow, with tinge of red; tree prolific. Ripens last of September.

BARTLETT—A well known old variety, esteemed for its fine quality. Trees bear best of all varieties. August 1st to November.

WELLS—Often called the little sugar pear, small, yellow, overspread with a pinkish shade; flesh juicy, sweet and spicy. Tree thrifty, large, spreading growth, bears heavily and very heavy crops; seldom ever fails. August 15th to September 25th.

COLN—Bright yellow in color; fine quality somewhat resembling Bartlett. Good; ripens well on tree. Large size. Resists blight well and bears heavily. A splendid variety for this climate, either for home market use. We can recommend this variety highly. September to December.

BUCHER—Medium size yellow, well colored with red. Fair market variety. Tree bears young and bears young. Almost blight resistant. Last of September to first of October.

BUERRE D'ANJOU—Very large greenish yellow, slightly tinged with yellow, with slightly red cheek when exposed to sun. Irregular shape. Very fine high quality, flesh yellowish white, fine grained, sweet and rich. Commands high price. Does not resist blight as well as Kieffer. September to December.

DUCHESSE (d'Angoulême)—A very large, showy pear, often weighing one pound each; oblong, largest at base, greenish yellow, rough, uneven surface. The most profitable dwarf pear in this section. Trees rarely ever blight; are always loaded down with fruit. Little trees in nursery row often hang full of fruit. September to October.

KIEFFER—Trees vigorous, beautiful, upright grower, bears young and heavily, almost exempt from blight. Fruit large, oblong, large in center; green when picked, turning to yellow when ripe. Quality fair. Fruit must be gathered and laid away to ripen before good. The best commercial variety. October to November.



Early Richmond.

CHERRIES

One of the most popular fruits, its hardiness, good habit and the fact that it bears annually are strong recommendations. Cherries are very profitably grown for marketing in just at the close of the strawberry season, well grown trees producing from 5 to 24 crates of 24 quarts, which readily sell at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per crate. And the demand seems to increase faster than the supply. Set 18 feet apart requires 134, or 20 feet apart requires 108 trees per acre. They will grow on thinner soil than most other fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits, a deep, mellow soil of good quality desirable. A soil is everywhere conceded. On wet soil the tree is apt to be short lived. Planted in dooryard it becomes an ornament both when in bloom and when loaded with its beautifully colored fruit. Cherries are always needed for home use and any surplus finds ready sale.

DYEHOUSE—One week earlier than early Richmond, which the fruit resembles, except that it is a little darker color; quality good. Last of May.

EARLY RICHMOND (Early May)—Our best early cherry. Fruit fair size; bright red. Tree vigorous, round top, bears young and regularly and is prolific. First of June.

KANSAS DUKE—While practically a new cherry for this climate, it is exceeding expectations wherever tried. Fruit is very large; deep red color; flesh reddish, juicy and rich. The tree is especially attractive as it is an upright, compact grower, which together with the heavy dark green, foliage, makes it a beautiful tree for lawn planting. It is a prolific bearer and the abundant crops make it especially desirable for commercial use. It is the nearest sweet cherry that is a success in this climate. Ripens about a week before Montmorency. A very valuable variety.

MONTMORENCY—Tree upright and spreading; vigorous, stands drouth well, bears regularly and very prolific. Fruit round and fat; a rich, bright red; quality good, flavor resembling Early Richmond, but fruit more solid. Ripens two weeks after Early Richmond. June 14th to 20th.

OSTHEIMER (Weinischel)—Fruit large, heart-shaped, almost black when ripe; juicy and very rich. One hundred and twenty-six

quarts have been picked from a tree in year. Ripens between Montmorency and English Morello. Tree small for its

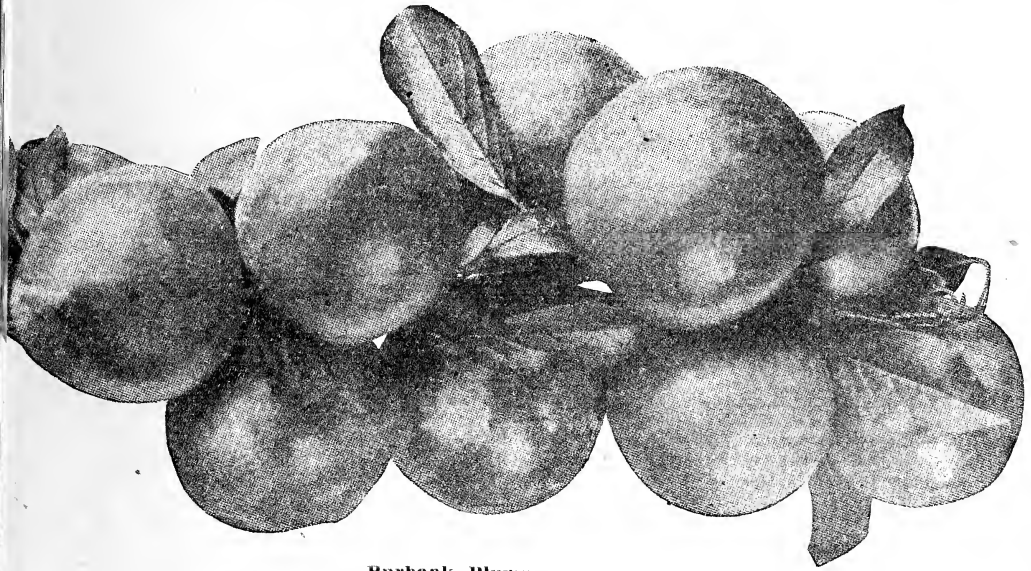
ENGLISH MORELLO—Large, dark almost black when ripe, purplish red colored juice; very rich, sour. Tree bears young regularly and is very prolific. A fine market variety, especially noted for its hardness in the West. Trees slow growth, small for their age. First of July.

COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM—Absolutely hardy everywhere. Originated at Springfield, Minnesota. A cross between the Cherry and the Miner Plum. Fruit nearly an inch in diameter; bright red, sweet, juicy, and of very fine flavor. When young and green the fruits have more the appearance of plums, but as they mature become round like a cherry. The pit is somewhat elongated. For canning and table use fruit is unsurpassed. The tree bears young and is a regular and heavy bearer. Should produce some fruit the next year after setting out. Does well from Texas to North Dakota, and especially valuable for all parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado.

QUINCE

ORANGE—Very large; golden yellow; good for jelly and preserving. Sells readily for per bushel.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH—A new variety highly recommended, but not fruiting here



Burbank Plums.

PLUMS

Plums will succeed in almost any kind of soil, in this it ranks probably next to apple. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are of their best on light sandy soils, while the Japanese type prefer rather light soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wild Goose group is most successful on rich sandy lowland, but have a wide range of adaptability to various soils. In general plant 8 to 20 feet apart. Mixed home orchards may be closer. If a power spray is used, not less than 20 feet one way. For best results several varieties should be planted, as some are not good self-pollenizers.

MILTON—Fair size, roundish, oblong, beautiful bright crimson red with white dots. A cross of Wild Goose, quality far better. Tree vigorous. A new variety, but is inclined to be very hardy and prolific. June 10th.

WILD GOOSE—A well known old variety; fair size, nice looking; quality poor, rots in twenty-four hours after picking, making it a complete failure for market. Bears abundantly but not regularly. July 1st.

GREEN GAGE—Small, round, slightly oblong; yellowish green, juicy and sweet, almost a freestone. An old and popular variety on account of its good quality. Good bearer. Season early August.

RED JUNE—Earliest Japan plum; bright deep red with bluish bloom; good size, pointed; flesh yellow, sweet and rich; very solid or early fruit. Tree vigorous and very prolific. June 25th.

ABUNDANCE—Bearing here the past seven years. Small tree, but trees hang loaded down with fruit; must be thinned to allow room for development. Fruit large, full red color, greenish yellow flesh, melting sweet. A great market plum. Tree an upright grower, vigorous and hardy, bears young and regularly. July 5th.

BURBANK—Tree vigorous and hardy, sprawling grower, almost drooping, seems shaped by nature to hold its load of fruit; bears young and regularly; could not be more prolific.

SATSUMA—Large; flesh blood red. Bears young and very prolific in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. One of the Japan family.

WICKSON—Tree thrifty, upright growth. Fruit large, deep red color, flesh firm. Highly recommended for the late season. Aug. 1st.

JAPAN GOLD—A decidedly valuable variety. Golden yellow color; slightly overspread with beautiful blush. Delicious flavor and a great favorite where known. Tried in many different localities and never fails to make good. Does well on thin, dry soil. Rather dwarfish tree with slender limbs.

DESOTA—Medium size; almost round, dark red, with small round white dots; flesh orange yellow, juicy, quality good; very sour when cooked. The best native variety we know of. August 5th.

LITTLE BLUE DAMSON—Small, dark blue plum, fine quality. Tree slow coming into bearing, very subject to disease and fruit to curculio. September.

LOMBARD—A familiar variety. Tree hardy, prolific and will do well in light soil. Fruit medium size, greenish or yellow when thoroughly ripe. One of the best European sorts. Freestone. Fine flavor. A variety that should be sprayed.

GERMAN PRUNE—Nearly purple in color, oblong oval in shape, with crease in one side. Flesh firm, light green. Semi-freestone. Very prolific but slower coming into bearing than some other varieties.

APRICOTS

The apricot is the hardiest tree we have in the nursery. Will grow vigorously on new prairie land or on rocky points where all other trees fail. Some American varieties uncertain about bearing, other hardier are proving good.

EARLY GOLDEN—Small, golden yellow, oval shaped, freestone; very prolific when it bears, but often fails on account of spring frosts. Middle of June.

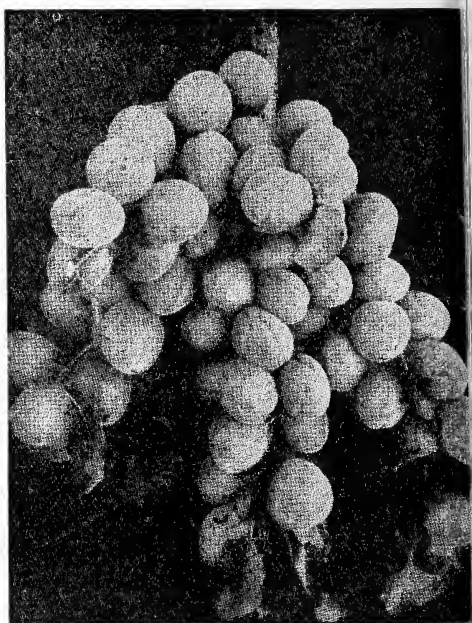
ROYAL—Medium size, roundish oval, dull yellow, sweet and highly flavored; freestone. Last of June.

MOORPARK—Large, almost round, golden yellow with red cheek; freestone, juicy and rich. We recommend this as one of our best. First of July.

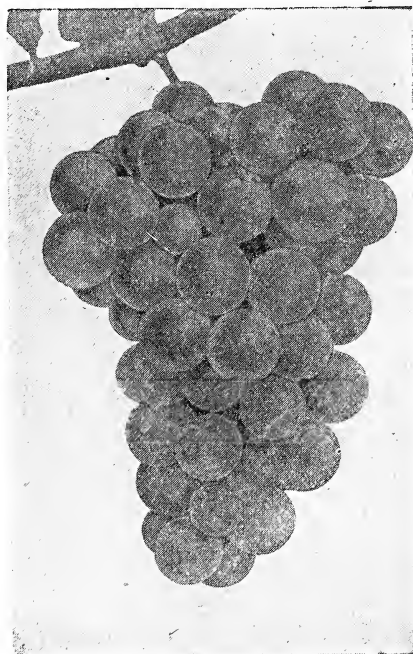
SUPERB—A fine seedling originated at Lawrence, Kansas. Fruit large; rich yellow flesh; quality very fine. After Moorpark.

ALEXIS—Good size, round; pale yellow with red blush. Bears heavy crop when early ones fail. Doing well in this section. Russian. July 4th.

EDRINGTON APRICOT—This is a new variety originated at Belle Plaine, Kansas, and propagated exclusively by us. Surpasses anything in apricots we have ever seen and this year brought double the price of ordinary varieties on the Wichita market. Tree is a beautiful upright grower, making it especially suitable for lawn planting. Fruit is bright yellow; red cheek; perfect freestone; delicious flavor; double the size of the ordinary varieties. We cannot recommend this apricot too highly and no orchard complete without a few of these trees. Ripens in July.



Early Golden Apricots.



Concord Grapes.

GRAPES

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Bunch and berry better than average; black, fine quality keeps long after ripening. Ripens with Moore's Early. New, but very popular.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium, compact, very large, black, quality good. Bear regularly, but not so heavily as Worden Good market grape on account of its earliness. Last of July.

WORDEN—The best black grape we have found. Bunch large, compact; berry large black, thin skin, fine flavor, rich and very sweet. Vine perfectly hardy, bears heavily and is very prolific. Fruit sells readily at double Concord price.

DRACUT AMBER—A small bunch, amber color, good for jelly, poor for market. Aug 15th.

CONCORD—The old, well known black grape; good flavor, quality fair. Vine hardy bears regularly and heavy crops. August 22nd.

NIAGARA—Large, long bunches, very fine white grape, quality first-class, hardy, bears regularly and heavy crops. Comes in just after Concord. Have discarded Pockington and Elvira, as Niagara is far better than either.

AGAWAM (Roger's No. 15)—A very large grape of fine flavor, sweet and rich. Vine hardy and vigorous grower; prolific. Color dark red. August 25th.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries thrive in almost all soils, but produce best in a strong, deep loam that will retain moisture. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 feet apart. Clip off the points of growing canes at 2 to 3 feet; this will cause the plants to sustain the fruit more readily, increase the yield, and render picking easier.

Blackberries cannot be grafted or budded, but they must be propagated by cuttings from berries with perfect points, and then produce a high standard as surely as thoroughbred stock.

Fine Berries Sell—We have often seen a crate of large, even sized berries sell quickly at an advanced price, when poor, irregular berries, with hard cores and almost tasteless, were disregarded.



Early Harvest Blackberries.

EARLY HARVEST—Bush perfectly hardy, cane stiff, upright; fruit good size, long, very small seeds, never failed with us in dry seasons. In productiveness a surprise to everyone, bushes being weighted to the ground with fruit. If you wish to keep a high standard of berries, don't allow them to waste energy on useless sprouts. First of July to June.

KENOYER—The very largest early berry. Ripens with Early Harvest. Fruit is nearly as large as the late varieties. Good flavor; small seeds and no core. Canes are strong and stocky and vigorous growers. We have tried out this variety thoroughly and can recommend it highly for either home use or commercial planting. Not subject to rust.

MERCEREAU—This is without doubt the blackberry of all the new blackberries. It is very large, and long, jet black, luscious, and has all the qualities of an ideal berry. We have never seen any berry that promises so well. We have no hesitancy in recommending this one to all who intend planting blackberries. One week after Early Harvest.

WARD—This is doubtless a seedling of Kittatinny, which it closely resembles. It is vigorous, hardy and free from rust. It was found growing wild in Monmouth County, N. J. Its fine fruit, strong canes, clean, healthy,

loaded with enormous crops of large berries, soon attracted attention. It has now been fruited here for several years, bearing large crops annually of handsome berries. Very highly recommended. One week after Early Harvest.

SNYDER—Canes very hardy, fruit medium, round, large seeds, esteemed because of hardiness; very prolific in some parts of the West, but not satisfactory in others. Two weeks after Early Harvest.

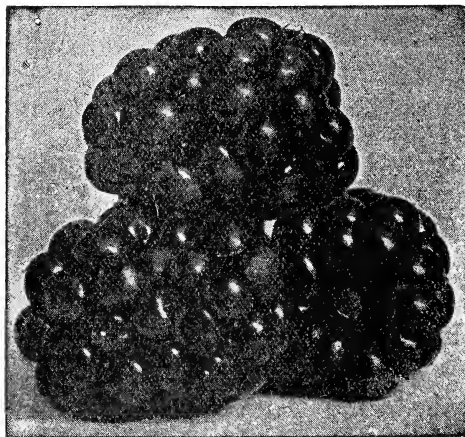
KITTATINNY—Large, rank growing canes, long thorns; fruit of the largest size, fine flavor; is bothered some with rust, yet it is our best late Blackberry; very productive. One month after Early Harvest.

BLOWER—Comparatively a new variety here. Highly recommended. Large size, good flavor, jet black; good shippers, hardy; prolific bearers. Does not winter kill, and from all indications is a valuable kind.

Dewberries.

LUCRETIA—Very large open grained Dewberry; sweet and rich; becoming more popular every year; vine trails on ground or can be very successfully handled on low trellis.

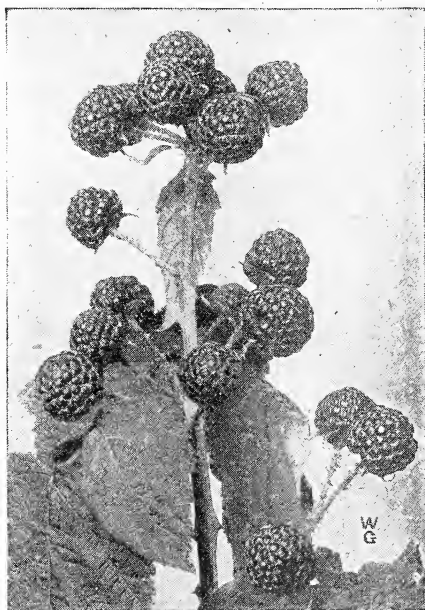
AUSTIN—Originated in Texas, not equal to Lucretia for northern states, but highly recommended for Southern Oklahoma.



Mercereau Blackberries.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart, requiring 2420 or 1815 plants per acre, respectively. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loam for the red varieties, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch off the canes when $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Cut out all old canes when bearing season is over, as a cane bears but once. A mulch should be applied the first fall.



St. Regis Red Raspberry.

TUCKER—The very best Blackcap we know of. Originated here in Winfield and for the past ten years thoroughly tried out. The plants are especially strong growers and the berries are very large, with small seeds. The flavor is excellent and it is a good berry for all purposes. Ripens about a week or ten days before the Kansas. Stand drouth well and often produces a full crop when other varieties fail entirely. Bears abundant crops. On account of its high quality, we have known this variety to bring a dollar per crate more than other varieties. Cannot be recommended too highly.

KANSAS—The best Blackcap. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas; canes hardy; bore heavily with us after twenty-two degrees below zero. A perfect success in the West. Season early.

CUMBERLAND—The best Blackcap introduced. In size resembles Blackberries; quality equal to Kansas. Perfectly hardy for the West. Don't miss planting Cumberland.

PLUM FARMER—A splendid black raspberry that has already proven itself one of the leading and most profitable varieties. The plants are very vigorous and have a silvery bluish appearance when ripened. The

fruit is grayish black, very firm, a good shipper, attractive and splendid flavor. Fine for evaporating as well as for fresh market or home use.

CARDINAL—The first Red Raspberry we have ever recommended for this locality. Canes hardy, bearing great crops of rich, red berries; a natural Western plant; originated at Lawrence, Kansas.

CUTHBERT—A strong growing, hardy red variety. Stands hard winters well. Berries very large and firm. Good shipper. Flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. Splendid late variety.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—A new red raspberry that is fast gaining favor. Earliest of all red raspberries, beginning to ripen from June 15th to 20th, and bears throughout the summer. Berries are of a bright crimson, large size and fine flavor. Very frequently bears the first year, which is unusual in the red varieties. Fruit very firm making it a good shipper, which together with its remarkable productive quality make it a very profitable sort. The canes are stocky, strong and good growers and the foliage is thick and does not scald or sunburn. Stands drouth remarkably well. Has made good wherever tried.



Plant of Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

STRAWBERRIES

No other fruit gives such quick returns on the investment as strawberries. Commercially, they are one of the most profitable crops. It is just as easy to grow strawberries for home use as your vegetables, and always have the supply ripe and perfectly fresh. Set the plants just deep enough so that no parts of the roots are exposed, yet not deep enough to cover the crown, seeing that the earth is well firmed about the roots.

Note—Our special system of packing insures success.

Some of the most prolific varieties (marked P) have imperfect or pistillate blossoms and will bear no fruit unless every third row is planted with varieties (marked S) of staminate or perfect blossoms.

BEDERWOOD (S)—The standard early berry; succeeds over a wide range; very prolific. Ripens one week before Crescent.

CRESCENT (P)—An old standard variety; highly prized because of its hardiness and productiveness; stands drouth and neglect best of all; berries bright red; fair size, good flavor. Fertilize with Capt. Jack or Bederwood. Stason early.

WARFIELD (P)—Dark red; conical shape; noted for rich, fine flavor, brings extra price for table use. Very productive, fine market variety.

CAPT. JACK (S)—Berries large; an old standby for home use and market. Plant one or a million; very productive. Mid-season.

GLEN MARY (S)—Very large, deep red; irregular, wedge shape; flesh firm, light red, and good quality. Season first after Crescent. One of the most prolific of all the Strawberry family. Plants thrifty and hardy.

PARKER EARL (S)—This grand variety is a wonder of productiveness; matured over one quart to the plant; berries long necked; bright color. Fine for market.

GANDY (S)—Very large, pointed; dark crimson. Stands at the head of the berries; firm, rich; can be shipped further than any

other variety; hardy, regular, and very productive.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per)—A bright, glossy berry of the Warfield type. The plant is much larger and more healthy and the fruit is also larger and equally as good in quality. It is one of the very best.

AROMA (S)—Plants large and very vigorous. Blossom rich in pollen and a good fertilizer. Fruit is large to very large, roundish, conical, smooth and perfect in color; very firm and of excellent quality. Good commercial variety.

PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing)—Fruit and plants quite similar to the Senator Dunlap, but bearing season longer. If weather conditions are favorable will bear all summer, or by keeping blossoms picked off after spring crop till latter part of August, will bring on a good fall crop. A splendid variety.

AMERICUS (Everbearing)—Plants are strong; root well. Fruit firm, medium to large in size; light red, heart shaped; quality good. Very productive, bearing from May till frost, if season is at all favorable. One of the leaders among the new everbearers, succeeding over a very wide range of country. A great favorite.



Houghton Gooseberries.

GOOSEBERRIES

This is another fruit for which there is always a good demand. They require same cultivation and planting as currants, except that plants may be set in the open field or garden, though a northern slope is preferable. Plant 3x5 to 4x5 feet apart, requiring 2,900 or 2,178 plants per acre. They bear most freely on 2 and 3 year wood, so pruning should maintain a continuous supply of vigorous wood. Much of the disappointment in growing gooseberries has been due to using English varieties, which in America are especially subject to mildew. We offer only American varieties.

HOUGHTON—The old standard variety; bush drooping, hardy and prolific.

DOWNING—Larger than the Houghton, roundish; light green, juicy, fine quality; bush more upright than Houghton.

INDUSTRY—Very large English Gooseberry. Complete failure.

PEARL—The finest berry we have tasted; very large, round, juicy, extra quality. Small two year bushes of this grand new variety; tried here, were covered with berries, which measured one inch in diameter.

MISCELLANEOUS

DOWNING EVER-BEARING MULBERRY—Beautiful round-headed, vigorous blossoms to ripe fruit, at the same time; fruit one to one and a half inches long; bluish black, rich, sprightly flavor. Much finer than the old time Mulberry.

BISMARCK APPLE—Budded on dwarf stock, bears second and third year, and fruits well on high upland where other apples are a failure. A small dwarf tree.

HUCKLEBERRY (Dwarf Juneberry)—Bushes four to six feet high, perfectly hardy; stands drouth and heat; fruit juicy, mild, subacid.

RHUBARB—Linneaus has very large stalks; early, tender, hardy and best of all for this climate.

ASPARAGUS—Very fine for early table use. We handle two year crown plants, which will throw up sprouts for use the first year.

CURRANTS

The Red currant is not adapted to this climate; the Black one is all right.

CRANDALL—Very large Black Currant, originated by A. Crandall, of Newton, Kans.; bears young, regularly and very abundantly; needs no protection; fruit sweet, huckleberry flavor, very juicy. Ripens early.

FAYS PROLIFIC—Large clusters, and one of the finest of Red Currants.

RED DUTCH—The old standard variety of Red Currants. Well known.

POMONA—New red currant, said to be better than all other red currants.



Red Dutch Currants.



The Rose Is Justly the Queen of Flowers.

ROSES

THE TEA ROSES are beautiful, delicate, everblooming roses, but are not hardy for outdoor planting, though they can be grown by laying the bush down and covering with dirt in the winter.

THE HYBRID PERPETUALS AND CLIMBERS are very hardy for outdoor planting, and our list of large, rich colors, of profuse bloomers is very fine, and these we recommend for general planting.

American Beauty.—A variety too well known to require description; color a rich red, passing to crimson; fragrant. A rapid grower and constant bloomer.

Eugene Fuerst.—Deep red, shaded crimson; a profuse bloomer of fine form, large and full.

Frau Karl Druschki.—Very fine, large, beautiful, pure white. The best white Hybrid Perpetual introduced in years.

Marshall P. Wilder.—A favorite variety; it certainly is a grand rose. Color deep, rich, glowing red.

Prinze Camille de Rohan.—Very dark. This rose is of a rich, velvety crimson, passing to an intense maroon shaded black, large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

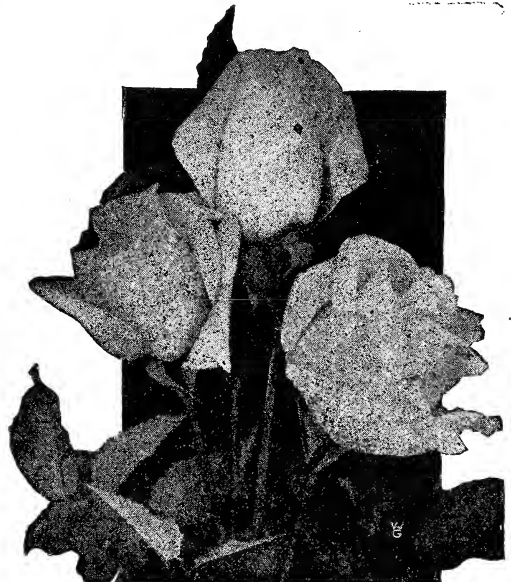
Soliel d'Or.—Color reddish-gold, shaded with orange.

Vicks Caprice.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—A large double red rose. Bush thrifty and hardy.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—There is none finer. Pure white, hardy, and an excellent bloomer. Does best in very rich soil and should be well pruned.

MRS. J. H. LANG—A bright pink, very fragrant, blooms the entire summer. One of the best.



K. A. Victoria Roses.



Sunburst Roses

ROSES---Continued

HYBRID PERPETUALS

ULRICH BRUNER—Large double flowers, of a bright showy red; very hardy.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—Largest flowers of everblooming white roses, pure white, sometimes tinted with pale red.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—One of our great favorites; scarlet crimson, large, especially showy, fragrant. Blooms in early summer and fall.

PAUL NEYRON—Hardy plant. The largest rose in cultivation; deep pink, blooms in June and fall.

Mad. Caroline Testout. (H. T.)—An old favorite; cherry red, edged silvery rose.

Etoile de France.—Color a lovely shade of clear, red-crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well. In England, where it has been tried extensively, it has caused quite a sensation. Our opinion is that it will become as much of a favorite as La France.

Mamam Cochet.—A valuable pink bedding or pot Rose, with large flowers on long, straight stems; color, deep rosy pink, inner side of petals silvery rose.

Sunburst.—This magnificent giant yellow Rose is a fine forcer; it stands head and shoulders above all others of its color, and will rank with American Beauty and the Killarneys in value and grandeur. The color is orange-copper or golden-orange and golden yellow; edge of petals lighter; all intense shades, extremely brilliant in effect. Some call the color cadmium-yellow. It is the yellowest of all Roses in the everblooming class.

Gruss an Teplitz.—Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark velvety sheen totally unlike any other color. Large, handsome, moderately double flowers. Produced in most wonderful profusion throughout the whole growing season, in fact it is always in bloom. The flowers are produced singly, sometimes in clusters, producing a gorgeous effect on the lawn or in the garden all summer through. For fragrance there is no other Rose to compare with it.

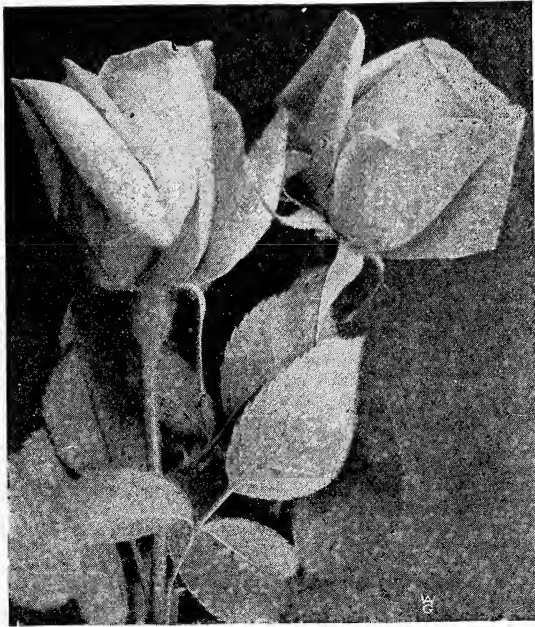
HYBRID TEA ROSES

LA FRANCE—A hardy Hybrid Tea Rose; delicate; silvery pink, large, double, with an extra pleasing, attractive form, fragrant; blooming constantly from early until late.

Killarney. (H. T.)—(The Irish Rose.)—Bright carmine pink marbled in creamy white; petals extremely large, and of a texture that makes it one of the most lasting of roses; this variety has the longest bud on the stiffest stem that we have ever seen; it is a fine grower, with beautiful, foliage, very free in producing strong ground shoots; a favorite with customers wherever it is known.

White Killarney.—A pure white sport of the popular Irish rose. It is identical in appearance with its parent, only it is pure white, the petals are extremely large, and is one of the most lasting of roses. Strong, well rooted.

When in doubt as to what to plant around your home, plant Roses.



Richmond Roses.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

My Maryland.—A grand cut flower bedding Rose, with the general habit and coloring of Killarney, but showing a more decided rosepink. Good free-branching, clean-foliaged sort of the practical type which gives flowers all the time.

Mrs. Aaron Ward.—Of recent introduction from France. Very distinct. The foliage is dark and handsome. The coloring is a story which cannot be satisfactorily told in words. During the season—and at times on the same plant—will be found the bloom carrying all the rich colors from creamy yellow to the deepest copper and golden. Flowers of medium size and fullness; handsome buds; excellent substance, and lasting.

Bridesmaid.—The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut flowers; also very desirable for summer bedding out of doors. A delightful shade of bright pink.

Richmond (H. T.)—This is said to be the best red forcing variety yet produced. Strong grower. Color deep red, long pointed buds; elegant dark foliage.

Our Roses are all field grown Plants—hardy, and sure to produce results.

CLIMBERS

SEVEN SISTERS—Blooms in clusters, red when first in bloom, changing to pink; usually two colors.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—A very hardy, beautiful climbing rose, deep pink, blooms in summer.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—A medium size pink; profuse everblooming climbing rose.

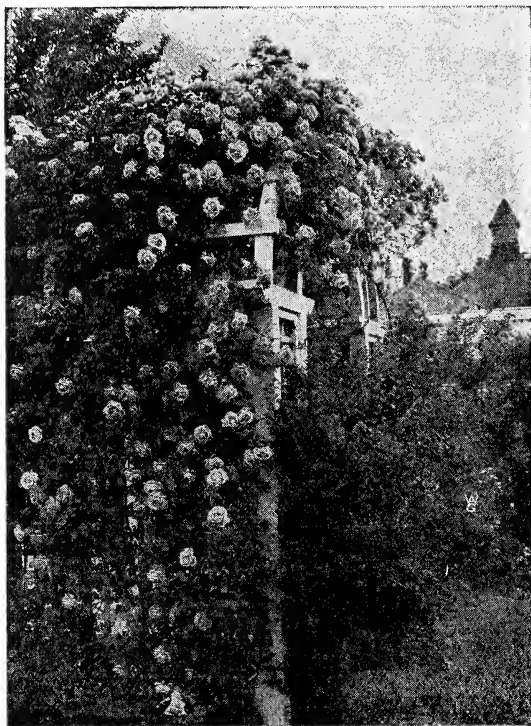
CRIMSON RAMBLER—This new Japan rose is the greatest acquisition and novelty among roses; one year bush produced seventy-five blossoms. Climbing rose of very rapid growth, small light green leaf, flowers one inch in diameter; crimson red, produced in large clusters, often so profuse that the whole vine seems one bright red banner, trimmed with green leaves.

WHITE RAMBLER—Climbing rose; small double, white; produced in clusters like crimson.

YELLOW RAMBLER—This very hardy rose is a rapid climbing vine, light yellow. Beautiful in selection with other ramblers.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A very popular climbing rose. Beautiful bunches of small pink flowers produced in great profusion, very hardy and good in all respects.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Same as above except being white in color.



American Beauty Climbing Roses.

CLIMBING ROSES---Continued

EVERBLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER—Of the famous Crimson Rambler family. Continues to bloom until killing frost; flowers are the brightest crimson, in great trusses, combined with the waxy, pale green foliage, making a beautiful plant. Flowers are produced on the ends of new shoots, and if cut off as soon as faded, many new branches are formed, which are soon covered with flowers. Very hardy, having stood very hard winters. The most popular of the Rambler family.

LADY GRAY—Cherry pink, fading to soft white. The flowers in large, loose trusses, together with the buds and foliage, form a mass of flowers from base of vine to tips of branches.

THE BLUE ROSE—A new rose from Holland that originated from Crimson Rambler. It bears semi-double flowers of medium size, in large bunches. The originators describe the color as "reddish or rosy lilac when opening, changing to amethyst or metallic blue." We have bloomed it inside and outside and find it as described, and a very distinct novelty. Thoroughly hardy and a vigorous, tall-growing climber.

EXCELSA—Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy, shining foliage which never mildews nor spots. An intensified Crimson Rambler, which it promises to displace. Extremely vigorous and the handsomest of all red climbers.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties)—A rose producing on the same bush so many

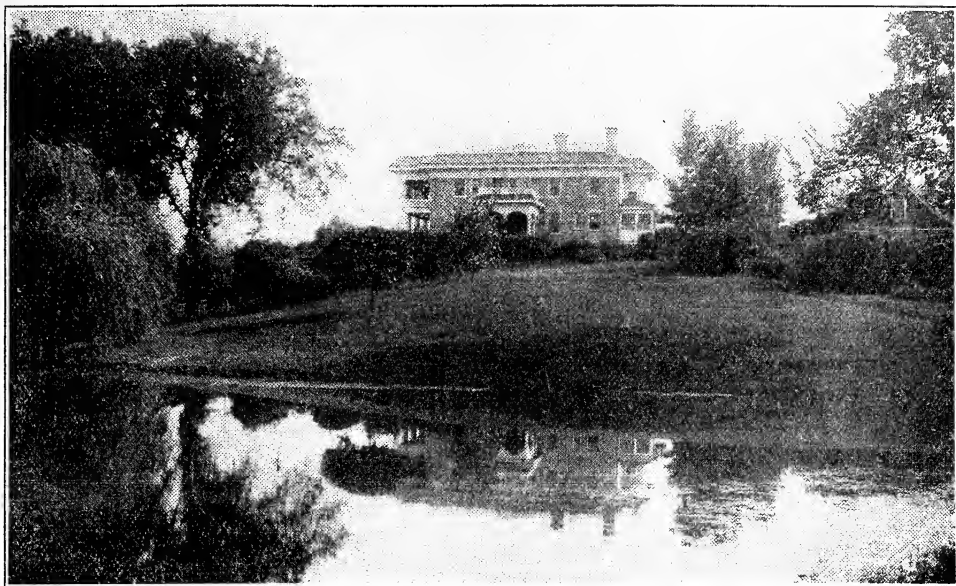
different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe or even picture the variations. Colors run from delicate balsam or tender rose through the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white, yellow and various other delicate tints showing. A strong grower, impervious against mildew, absolutely hardy. For climbing over porches single specimens of pyramids, it will please you from the day you plant it.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit, good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer; blooming 3 to 4 inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drouth as well as any rose in our collection.

BABY RAMBLERS.

Baby Crimson Rambler.—The well-known rose, of which there have probably been more planted than any one-half dozen other varieties put together. Strong grower, flowers in panicles of 30 to 40 blooms, color bright vivid crimson.

Erna Tausendschoen.—Flowers when opening are a delicate shade of pink, changing to rose carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers and the variation in coloring. A beautiful rose.



Without the Trees and Shrubs This Beautiful Place Would Appear Barren and Deserted.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades. (See descriptions below.)

Boul de Feu.—Large $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across flower; very double, well formed, light rose; petals flecked at base with cardinal; one of the finest reds; vigorous.

Duchesse deBrabant.—Large, reddish lilac flowers.

Elegantissima.—Semi-double, white, showing cardinal base, inner petals quilled.

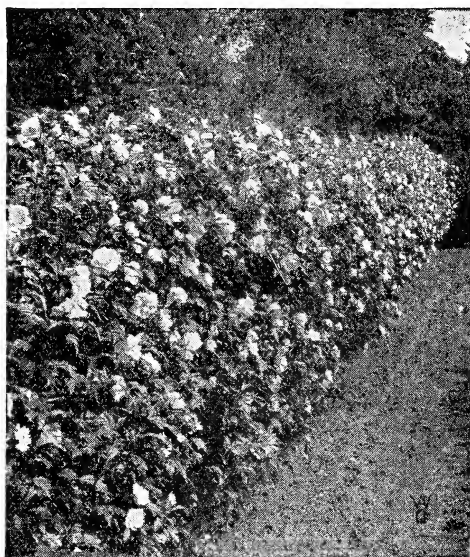
Jean d'Arc.—One of the best; flowers pure white, double; strong grower.

Lady Stanley.—Very double, white with beautiful blush markings, cardinal base.

ALMOND

A class of ornamental shrub or small tree introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns. Colors double pink and white.

Rogers Stock and Service Will Make You a Satisfied Customer.



Althea Used As a Hedge



Forsythia.



Deutzia Gracilis.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

BARBERRY

Japanese Barberry—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental as well as hardy hedge.

BUDDLEA—Butterfly Bush.

B. davidii magnifica, S.—A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden. A splendid shrub for park planting. It makes large shrubs even from small plants the first season. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The second year after planting it generally begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles or beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the hundred on flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous, as it sometimes freezes back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots.

CALYCANTHUS—Carolina Allspice.

A well known native bush, bearing double, purple, fragrant flowers.

CARAGANA—Pea Tree.

A handsome dwarf tree with bright yellow flowers in May and June.

DESMODIUM

A low growing shrub with rose colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground in winter.

DEUTZIA

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

Gracilis (Dwarf)—A low bush, three or four feet in diameter, flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

Pride of Rochester—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. Crenata*. Flowers pink in bud, white when fully expanded.

FORSYTHIA.

F. Suspensa, M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. Suspensa Fortunei, M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens, S.—This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," etc. This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful, hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years.

The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than the old form of Hydrangea

Cont'd on Next Page.



Snowball.



Hydrangea Arborescens.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS---Continued

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS—Cont'd.

Arborescens. Flowers are borne in large trusses, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Bush Shape) M.—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of six to eight feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November.

KERRIA—Globe Flower.

Handsome, free-flowering shrub, thriving in common garden soils.

K. japonica—Single yellow flowers, free-flowering. Dark green; a fine shrub for edging shrubbery groups, sometimes kills back to near the ground line, but sprouts readily and soon regains its former size.

LONICERA TARTARICA Upright Honeysuckle L. bella albid.—Flowers white; bright red fruit in great profusion; very fine.

L. fragrantissima.—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

L. tartarica grandiflora rosea.—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white in June.

L. tartarica rubra.—Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. June.

PRIVET.

(Regel's Privet).—A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting; also suitable for hedges. This is one of the berried varieties.

SNOWBALL

(Common Snowball).—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.

SAMBUCUS—Elder

Rapid growing shrubs with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

SYRINGA—Lilac.

S. japonica.—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

S. persica alba (Persian Lilac).—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the Common Lilac.

S. vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac).—Large shrub with larger leaves and flowers than above. Flowers bluish purple.

S. vulgaris alba.—(Common White Lilac). Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

SNOWBERRY

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos Racemous).—A valuable medium sized shrub branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers, with large, waxy white berries in the fall.



Spiraea Van Houtte.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS--Continued

PIREAE—Meadow Sweet.

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture on all soils.

S. arguta.—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Pirea. Early May.

S. bumalda Anthony Waterer.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decorations.

S. Bumalda.—A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

S. Billardi.—Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

S. callosa alba.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

S. Douglasii.—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. prunifolia.—Very distinct, with numerous small, double white flowers, blooming early.

S. Reevesiana (Lance-leaved—Single).—One of the most ornamental; showy flowers, pure white, in umbels and very numerous.

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's).—Dwarf habit and round, graceful form, branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green. Flowers small, white. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit and early blooming.

S. Van Houtte.—The grandest of all the Spiraeas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat, white flowers make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

TAMARIX—Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs, of strong growth, foliage light and feathery, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some light shade of red or pink. Will grow anywhere.

WEIGELIA—Diervilla

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

W. candida.—Of vigorous habit, flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continue to bloom at intervals through the summer.

W. rosea. (Florida).—One of the most popular shrubs known. Flowers bright rose.

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Privet, California.—This most popular hedge plant is of a free, upright growth, with glossy dark green leaves. Nearly evergreen in the Southern states. Also used for single specimens for terrace, hall or porch decoration. For hedges set in trenches, the smaller sizes 8 inches apart, the larger 10 to 12 in. Prune to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground when planting, severely the next one or two seasons after that to maintain the height and shape desired.

Privet, Amour River North.—A rapid growing variety with small pleasing foliage, re-

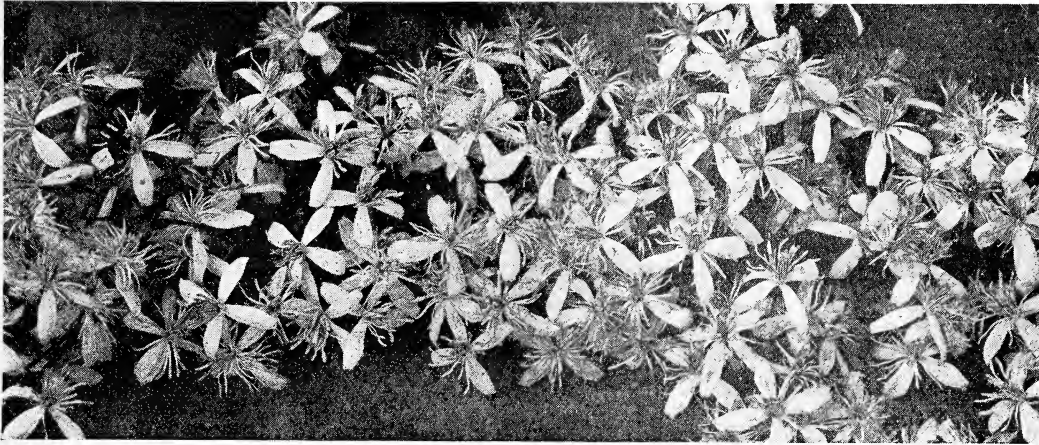
sembling California Privet in habit, but somewhat more spreading and much hardier and especially valuable in sections where California freezes back.

Altheas.—See description under shrubs.

Honey Locust.—See description under shade trees.

Barberry.—See description under shrubs.

Japan Quince or Fire Bush. M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.



Flowers of the Clematis.

THE BEST HARDY VINES

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni (Englemann Ivy).—Shorter jointed than Quinquefolia. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season.

A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

A. tricuspidata Veitchi (Boston Ivy).—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy; with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

ARISTOLOCHI—Dutchman's Pipe.

A. siphon.—A fine, hardy climber and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubes grow very large and are edible like sweet potatoes. The vine is a beautiful, rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine.

B. radicans. (American Climbing Trumpet Vine).—A splendid, hardy climbing plant,

with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations, and are perfectly hardy.

C. Henryii.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 75c; per 10, \$6.75.

C. Jackmannii.—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best.

Strong 2 year old plants. Each, 75c; per 10, \$6.75.

C. paniculata.—A vine of very rapid growth quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

THE BEST HARDY VINES---Continued



Wistaria.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

L. japonica Halleana.—Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.

LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine.

L. chinense.—Very hardy, grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places or rock.

MADEIRA VINE

A beautiful rapid growing vine with dense foliage. Grows well anywhere, but succeeds best in sunny, well sheltered location. Strong tubers.

WISTARIA

The Wistaria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. sinensis (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

W. sinensis alba.—Of similar habit to Chinese, with pure white flowers.

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitae.—(Chinese.)—Hardy and rapid grower; inclined to branch, but can be made a compact tree by frequent and careful pruning.

Arborvitae, Golden.—Easily transplanted; needs no pruning; it assumes a beautiful, compact form from the start and never outgrows its beauty. It is uniform in its growth.

Arbor Vitae, Pyramidal.—Very beautiful pyramidal growth and very compact.

Irish Juniper.—Closely related to the red cedar. Beautiful, compact-growing ever-

green, with bright green foliage which has metallic luster; makes the whole tree very attractive.

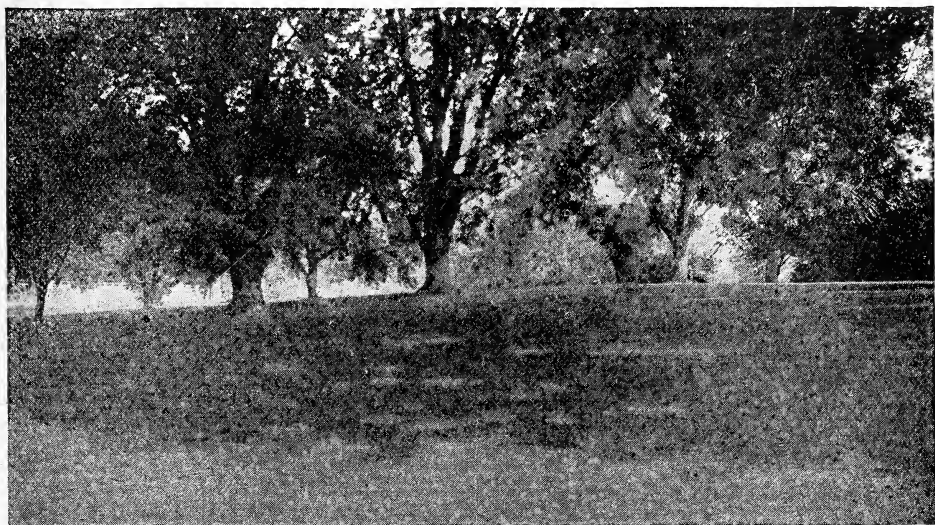
Red Cedar.—Makes a beautiful tree, and after it becomes established will grow almost anywhere and under any treatment. pure; very effective; 3 feet.



Clematis.



An Effective Planting of Evergreens.



These Magnificent Shade Trees Make This Lawn a Place of Beauty and Comfort

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES

Catalpa Bungei.—A Chinese variety; very remarkable for its dense, round, umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful tree when grafted and budded on a high stem. Fine for formal effects and planting at entrances.

CATALPA, SPECIOSA.—Broad, deep green foliage, and large fragrant trumpet flowers in immense clusters in spring. This Catalpa is native in most parts of the Southwest. Valued for its durable timber and for ornamental purposes. C. Speciosa is the best of the many varieties.

ELM, American or White.—The large-leaved, rapid-growing variety. It attains a great size and age, and the longer it grows the handsomer it becomes. It grows everywhere, in all locations and soils.

LOCUST, Black.—This well-known tree is a good grower and very hardy. We particularly recommend it for side-walks in cities, or any place where the tree is likely to be neglected. Produces racemes of fragrant white flowers.

LOCUST, Honey.—A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage.

POPLAR, Lombardy.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

POPLAR, Carolina.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

MAPLE, Norway.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

MAPLE, Soft or Silver. A hardy rapid growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting. Our stock of these is very large in all sizes.

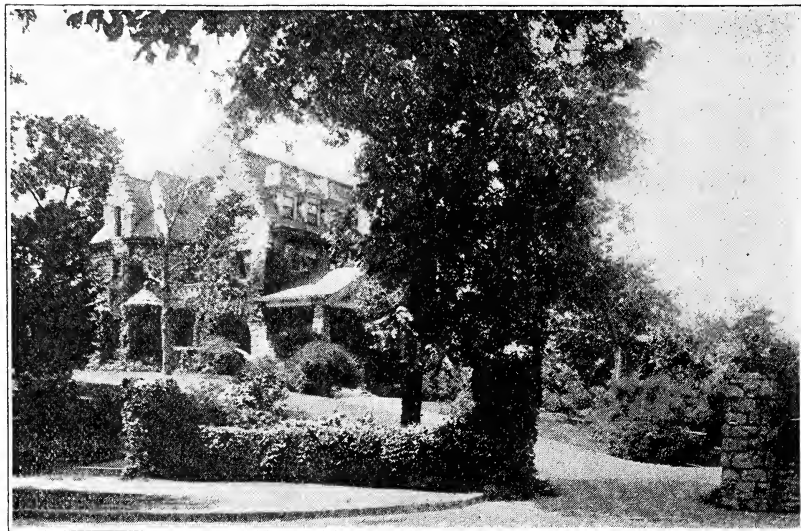
MAPLE, Hard, T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

SYCAMORE or PLANE.—The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of, is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees, it can stand the smoke and grass better than can most other ornamental street trees.

HACKBERRY or NETTLE TREE. A native tree that deserves more general planting. Leaves are light green, glossy, pointed. Not subject to insect pests. Branches are slender and grow horizontally, forming a wide-shaped head. Thrives in all soils.

MULBERRY, NON-BEARING.—This makes a good shade tree and requires very little attention.

The planting of shade trees and shrubbery will increase the value of your property many times the cost of planting.



The Planting of Trees, Plants and Shrubs Immediately Changes a House Into a Home, Whether It Be Large or Small.

DAHLIAS

Springfield.—A new variety duplicating the magnificent form, character and freedom of Countess of Lonsdale, but of different color. The old variety has for years stood as the standard for true Cactus type and the very best salmon-pink Dahlia. This new form is a beautiful amaranth red, unique among its fellows, and a valuable addition for all uses.

Standard Bearer.—Bright, pure scarlet. Flowers large, thick and full to center, of symmetrical and perfectly round form, petals semi-quilled. Extraordinarily productive and one of the best red cut flowers.

Countess of Lonsdale.—The freest-flowering Cactus Dahlia in the collection, and perfect in form. Color, an exquisite shade of rich salmon, with just a suspicion of apricot at the base of the petals. Towards the tips the color deepens gradually to the softest carmine pink. The finest variety in the entire list.

Black Beauty.—(Decorative) In flowers, as well as anything else, the curious always attracts our attention. Black Beauty is distinct in that it is the darkest Dahlia we have ever seen.

Purple Queen.—(Snow Dahlia). This is one of the best varieties of its color. It is a robust grower and the flowers are pure purple, produced on long, stiff stems, making it a very valuable variety.

Queen of Yellows.
Sultan.

CANNAS

Austria.—Color of flowers pure canary, with but few traces of small reddish-brown spots in the center of the two inside petals. Green foliage. Height 3 feet.

Burbank.—The color is a pure, strong canary-yellow, with some red spots in throat; a beautiful shade. The flower is often 4 to 5 inches across, and they are profuse bloomers; height 3 feet 6 inches.

Buttercup.—Deep Buttercup yellow, almost

Firebird.—Color clear glistening scarlet; green foliage. Its only drawback is its rather scant foliage.

King Humbert.—The finest bronze leaf Canna in our list. Flowers 6 inches in diameter, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings, foliage broad and massive of a rich coppery-bronze. The best bronze bedding variety. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert.—Same as above except that color of flower is yellow.

If you have not found in our catalog something that you particularly want, write us. Our stocks are complete.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given the stock after it is received by planters. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. As soon as received, it should be heeled in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but a few at a time. One hour of exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees.

Cut off the end of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top.

In properly preparing the ground the holes need not be dug larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod, the holes should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Remove all label wire from the trees, that it may not cut the branches. As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist and aid the tree in dry weather.

No grass or green crops should be raised among the fruit trees until they have attained bearing size.

"Heeling in" stock received in the fall. To insure success, you have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner:

Choose a dry spot, where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, placing another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then water thoroughly. Finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are fully covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

Fall planting is advised, however, instead of "heeling in," for experience has demonstrated that not one in ten succeed in heeling in.

CARE OF TREES WHEN FROZEN

If the trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in the cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. Trees handled in this way will not be injured by freezing.

NUMBER OF TREES SUFFICIENT TO PLANT AN ACRE.

Feet	Trees	Feet	Trees	Feet	Trees
1 by 1.....	43,560	8 by 8.....	680	16 by 16.....	170
2 by 2.....	10,890	9 by 9.....	537	17 by 17.....	150
3 by 3.....	4,840	10 by 10.....	435	18 by 18.....	134
4 by 4.....	2,722	11 by 11.....	360	19 by 19.....	120
5 by 5.....	1,742	12 by 12.....	302	20 by 20.....	108
6 by 6.....	1,210	13 by 13.....	257	25 by 25.....	69
7 by 7.....	888	14 by 14.....	222	30 by 30.....	48
		15 by 15.....	193		

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 feet apart
Standard Pears	25 feet apart
Dwarf Pears	10 feet apart
Standard Cherries	15 feet apart
Plums, Peaches, Apricots	15 feet apart
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb.	4 feet apart
Quince and Grapes	10 feet apart
Asparagus	3x4 to 6 feet apart

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY

PLANT	1st Application	2nd Application	3rd Application	4th Application	5th Application
Apple —(Scab, codling, bud moth, canker worm, tent caterpillar, aphid.)	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. For San Jose Scale or aphid use the sulphur and lime mixture.	After the blossoms have formed but before they open spray with Bordeaux mixture and an arsenical.*	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and an arsenical.*	12-18 days later, Bordeaux and an arsenical. Repeat if necessary.	Spray fall and winter varieties with Bordeaux and an arsenical about the first of August.
Cabbage —(Worms, aphid and flea beetle.)	When worms are first seen, an arsenical. For flea beetles, plaster and turpentine, or tobacco dust.	If worms reappear, repeat if plants are not heading.	After heads form use hot water, pyrethrum (or salt-peter, a teaspoonful to a gallon of water.)	Repeat if worms reappear. For aphid use kerosene and water mixture.	(Note—For the oyster-shell and scurfy scale on the apple, spray with lime whitewash and lye after the leaves drop.)
Cherry —(Rot, aphid, curculio, slug and leaf blight.)	Before the buds open spray with copper sulphate.*	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and an arsenical.*	10-14 days later, if slugs or signs of rot appear, repeat.	10-14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution if necessary, or soda Bordeaux.	For leaf-blight use Bordeaux mixture after the crop has been gathered.
Currant —(Mildew worms, borers and leaf blight.)	When pruning cut all stems that contain borers. As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, spray with an arsenical.*	If worms reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew and leaf spot.	If worms still trouble, pyrethrum or belladonna.	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux for leaf spot.	
Gooseberry —(Mildew, leaf blight and worms.)	As leaves open, Bordeaux and an arsenical.*	In ten to fourteen days repeat with both.	10-14 days later use sulphide of potassium on English varieties.	10-14 days later, repeat.	If mildew persists after crop is gathered, repeat.
Grape —(Rot, Mildew anthracnose, flea beetle and leaf-hopper.)	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution. Add an arsenical for flea beetles.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and an arsenical. For leaf-hoppers use kerosene emulsion.	When fruit is set use Bordeaux and an arsenical.	If necessary use Bordeaux at intervals of 10 to 14 days.	For powdery mildew use sulphide of potassium.
Peach —, Apricot—(Leaf curl, curculio, mildew and rot.)	Before April 15 spray with copper sulphate solution.*	When fruit has set use Bordeaux mixture and an arsenical, one-half strength.	10-14 days later repeat.	If rot appears, use weak copper sulphate solution.	Repeat if necessary.
Pear —(Leaf blight, scab, slug and codling moth.)	Before buds open copper sulphate solution.*	When the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and an arsenical.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and an arsenical.*	Repeat in ten or twelve days if necessary.	Use weak copper sulphate solution or Soda Bordeaux.
Plum —(Curculio, rot, shot-hole fungus, black-knot.)	Cut and burn black knots whenever found. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.*	As soon as the blossoms have fallen, use Bordeaux mixture and an arsenical.	10-14 days later repeat.	Repeat if necessary, at intervals of 15-20 days, or use soda Bordeaux.*	After fruit begins to color, use weak copper sulphate solution should not appear.
Potato —(Blight, beetles and scab.)	Soak seed for scab, in corrosive sublimate (two ounces to sixteen gallons of water), for ninety minutes.	When beetles or their larvae appear, an arsenical and lime water, or Bordeaux mixture.	Repeat when ever necessary.	For leaf blight use Bordeaux, beginning when the plants are eight inches high.	Repeat every week or ten days if necessary.
Quince —(Leaf and fruit spots, slug.)	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate.*	When the fruit has set, Bordeaux and an arsenical.	10-12 days later repeat.	10-20 days later, Bordeaux.	
Raspberry, Blackberry —(Anthracnose, rust, cricket, slug and galls.)	Cut out galls, crickets and canes are one foot high, badly diseased with anthracnose. Before buds open spray with copper sulphate solution.*	When new canes are one foot high, Bordeaux and an arsenical.	10-14 days later repeat.	After crop is gathered remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux if necessary.	(Note—If red rust appears the entire stool affected should be grubbed out and burned.)
Strawberry —(Rust and leaf-eating insects.)	Just before the blossoms open Bordeaux and an arsenical.	After the fruit has set use Bordeaux mixture.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux (if to be kept longer.)	(Note—Young plantations should receive first and third treatments given to bearing plants.)	(After harvesting mow and burn over the bed, if leaf rollers are found.)
Tomato —(Rot and blight.)	If either disease appears, Bordeaux.	Repeat if the disease continues.	Repeat if necessary.		

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WINFIELD, KANSAS
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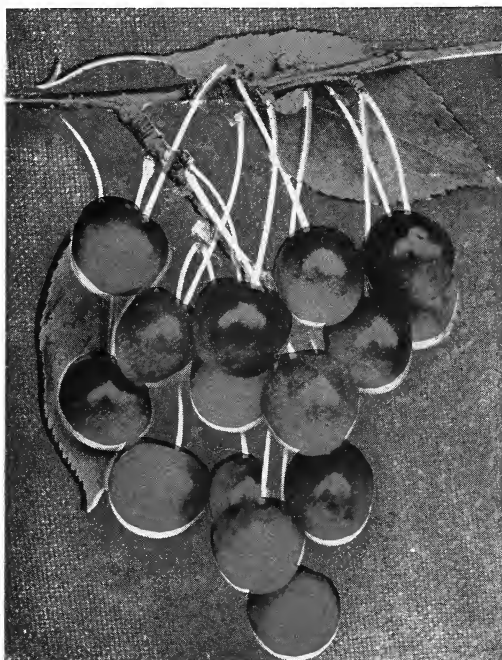
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TEAR OUT ON THIS LINE

Kansas Duke Cherry

An Especially Desirable Variety

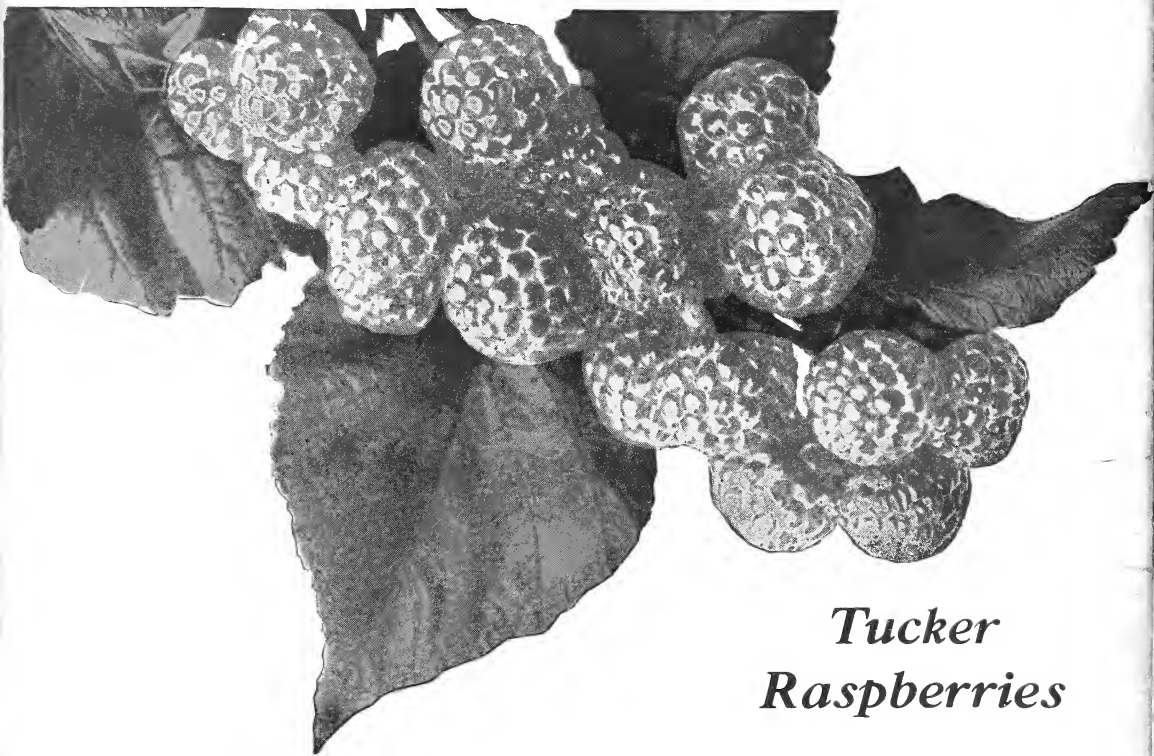


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Office and Grounds Northwest of Island Park
WINFIELD, - - KANSAS

CATALOG OF
Fruits, Trees and Flowers



*Tucker
Raspberries*

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WINFIELD, - - KANSAS